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General architecture of a geopartal system created for tourism

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ABSTRACT

This paper makes that many types of data change frequently over time, makes it much more difficult to use a paper card that is structured in a simple way. The rapid retrieval of information, the preservation of their relevance today can only be guaranteed by an automated system. In this article we will talk about the general architecture of an automated system, in which modern GIS, that is, has a large number of graphical and thematic databases, is combined with modeling and computational functions that are able to perform work on the basis of a database, convert spatial data into a cartographic form, make various decisions and carry out monitoring.

Keywords: architecture, GIS, tourism, geoportal, automated system.

1. INTRODUCTION

The simplest way to know GIS is to work with it, to know its capabilities in the process of work. In fact, GIS is one technical tool, with the help of which it is possible not only to beautifully equip the card, but also to solve some issues that do not have a solution. Therefore, the possibilities of GIS are much greater. Therefore, GIS is a widely developed system that, with the help of various methods and methods, can concentrate and work on its database of large volumes of information collected about real existence.

2. MAIN PART

When working with GIS, one or more cards (or plan-scheme) can be viewed on the computer screen. In the process of work, it is easy to change the degree of detail of the image, some elements can be reduced or enlarged. For example, in a city we can see a house, its cellar, surrounding objects.

In addition, you can also conduct management work on the thematic composition of the data, for example, by closing the cards with the description of some minerals that are not necessary during work on the mining card; it is possible to indicate the necessary layers.

If we look out to the same point of view, the general architecture of the tourist geopartal system is composed of the following blocks: (figure 1)

- The basis for the analysis of stored data is the performance of an attributable transaction through a storefront data and the construction of an integrated database of data phases and attributes along with the construction of the data under construction;
- Application of spatial data processing components;
- Components of database management;
- Demonstrations and demonstrations of data analysis component
- Integrated data bushing application

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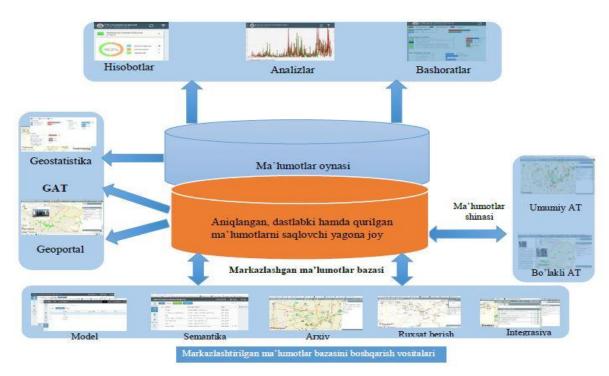


Figure 1. General architecture of the tourist geopartal system

The Integrated Data Warehouse provides optimal decision – making for storage of different view-phase, tabular and documentary data. Its main features:

- Single access point for components;
- Interoperability between components and function-level interoperability between components
- Interaction between external information systems and resources using online web services through broadcast data

The management components of the database include the functions of functional visualization model and data processing built in the Geoinformation system, as well as the formation of Geophysical analytics.

- ✓ Geo space communication system tools representing spatial data;
- ✓ Tools for working on a map with spatial and informational properties
- ✓ Ready-to-use map and free-to-use separate spatial layers
- ✓ Integration of tabular and documentary data with spatial views
- ✓ Integration of spatial views with the information-analytical subsystem of the computations
- ✓ Integration between analytical indicators and spatial view
- ✓ Automatic color rendering on the map depending on the indicators
- ✓ Build graphical indicators with the same view as the map in different view

The demonstration and data analysis component is implemented in the form of a system of analytical functions, the online formatting of reports, as well as the execution of operational analytical data and the formatting of forecasts using special algorithms. It also performs the following functions:

- The appearance of dimensional data in various forms is much to do;
- ❖ A clear view of information resources
- Multi-dimensional data analysis at the specified time
- Organization of access to analytical materials within the framework of the established authority
- Analytic reports, diagrams and graphic elements creation tools
- Integration of spatial data with documentary, tabular and documentary data

Possibilities of centralized database management tools:

- How to centralize data models in a centralized database
- Search, edit, import and export, search semantic and documentary information display
- Establishing the rules of conduct to allow users, depending on the type of essence of the information or for individual objects

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Monitoring of all actions of the Aydan users present in the system

3. CONCLUSION

In summary, in the integrated information bus-integrated information systems and divided information-analytical systems. It addresses integrated and separated information systems using an integrated data bus, a single storage location for source and constructed data, and a data window.

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